

legislation, as it violates the plain reading of the Constitution.

In Article I, section 7, the Constitution sets out fundamental procedures for the enactment of a law. It states that every bill should be passed by both houses and then presented to the President to either sign or veto. If the bill is vetoed each house may override such a veto by two-thirds vote. The bill then becomes law once it is signed or a veto is overridden by each house of Congress.

This conference report allows the President, after a bill has become a law, to go back and review that law and to pick and choose what portions of the law he desires to repeal, and to do so in an unconstitutional manner. This flies in the face of the fundamental principal of "separation of powers" and the "checks and balances" of our government. Article I, section 1, of the Constitution states that "[a]ll legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.

The Supreme Court in *INS versus Chadha* discussed the importance of the "separation of powers" provisions in Article I, section 1. The court stated that

[t]hese provisions of Art. I are integral parts of the constitutional design for the separation of powers. We have recently noted that "[t]he principle of separation of powers was not simply an abstract generalization in the minds of the Framers: it was woven into the document that they drafted in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787."

The Court further expressed that,

[i]t emerges clearly that the prescription for legislative action in Art. I, sections 1, 7, represents the Framers' decisions that the legislative power of the Federal Government be exercised in accord with a single, finely wrought and exhaustively considered, procedure.

This conference report would allow the President, in effect, to repeal an existing law; thereby violating the provisions of Article I. The Court in *Chadha* held that "[a]mendment and repeal of statutes, no less than enactment, must conform with Art. I." The Court went further by stating that

[t]he bicameral requirement, the Presentment Clauses, the President's veto, and Congress' power to override a veto were intended to erect enduring checks on each Branch and to protect the people from the improvident exercise of power by mandating certain prescribed steps. To preserve those checks, and maintain the separation of powers, the carefully defined limits on the power of each Branch must not be eroded.

This highlights the importance of maintaining the legislative procedures set out by the Constitution and the separate powers the Constitution has bestowed upon the three branches of our government.

Mr. President, this bill chips away at the constitutionally prescribed "checks and balances" set forth by our Founding Fathers. I believe that a line-item veto can be a useful weapon against wasteful spending if drafted so as to protect the fundamental proce-

dures set out by our Constitution; however, this bill as presented cannot sustain constitutional muster.

HELEN KELLY—A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have been a member of this body for nearly thirty-eight years. During this time, I have come to treasure the traditions of this institution and the unique place it holds in our system of government. Through the Senate I have worked with men and women who possess some of our country's finest and ablest minds, and with them, I have witnessed and been part of history.

While this history will attest to the importance of my fellow members of the Senate, often what goes unnoticed is the behind-the-scenes work of our staffs. I feel confident in saying that there is not a member of this body who could represent his or her constituents in this day and age without the diligent, hard work of Senate staffers. And it is to pay tribute to one of these dedicated staffers that I speak on the Senate floor today.

Twenty years ago, on March 8, 1976, Helen B. Kelly came to work in my office as a receptionist. She came with Hill experience, having previously worked for Congressman Broyhill from Virginia. This knowledge, combined with her natural interest and compassion for people, was quickly noted, and Helen was promoted to the position of caseworker.

In my office, as in other Congressional offices, there is no greater matter of importance than constituent services. As we all know, sifting through the federal bureaucracy can be a daunting and often exasperating experience. Well, Helen has mastered the art of cutting through Washington's red tape. Whether it be working out a visa problem for a constituent's family member or giving guidance to a military academy nominee, Helen has shown the dedication and perseverance to get the job done.

I want to say thanks and congratulations to Helen Kelly on behalf of my fellow West Virginians and the Senate. This is a demanding but rewarding profession. Were it not for people like Helen who breathe life and vitality into it, I believe the Senate would not be the premier legislative body that we treasure today.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES EXCHANGES

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss an important issue in our relationship with Japan. It has come to my attention that for every American student studying in Japan, 20 Japanese study in the United States. This puts the United States at a comparative disadvantage in dealing with issues of economic competitiveness and strategic cooperation that confront and will continue to confront our bilateral ties for many years.

Japan possesses the second-most powerful economy in the world. Its resources and expertise affect the health and vitality of international trade and finance. United States-Japan cooperation and understanding will be required if issues pertaining to the global economy, development, health, peacekeeping, weapons proliferation, the environment, and others are to be addressed constructively. At the same time, Japan's economic prowess poses significant challenges to and opportunities for improving the economic well-being of the United States. We simply must learn how to gain the trust and cooperation of the Japanese people, its entrepreneurs, and policy makers. We need to do better and be better informed about Japan if we hope to correct the nagging imbalance in trade. Historically, we have been ill-prepared for this task. We must be better prepared in the future.

One part of the solution to this problem lies in the education of young Americans in the language, culture, and society of Japan. It is the young Americans of today who will take the lead in dealing with their Japanese peers in a language and style the latter will respect and appreciate. Back channel politics has worked well through the years, but it is insufficient for the future. We now want to make certain there is a very large network of United States students studying in Japan that will make a difference in building the kind of bridges that are required if our relationship with Japan is to be more productive now and in the future.

Finally, Mr. President, I would like to mention that a coalition of public and private organizations is mounting a new program known as the Bridging Project to address this need to educate more Americans in and about Japan. In a time of fiscal stringency and belt tightening, public funds for this and other initiatives are going to become even more scarce. The private sector must get more involved. Private-public partnerships and other creative solutions involving the private sector will be required if we are going to keep pace with our Japanese competitors. We should encourage this coalition to do everything it can to ensure that the United States remains competitive with Japan in the future.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, just short of a year ago, this country was rocked by an attack on the Alfred Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City, OK. In the wake of that horrible, tragedy, this body took up antiterrorism legislation. I fought for the inclusion of meaningful habeas corpus reform legislation in the Senate bill over the initial hesitation of President Clinton. The House bill contains identical language. We will shortly be delivering a conference report to the President for his signature. At long last, after well over a decade of effort, we are about to